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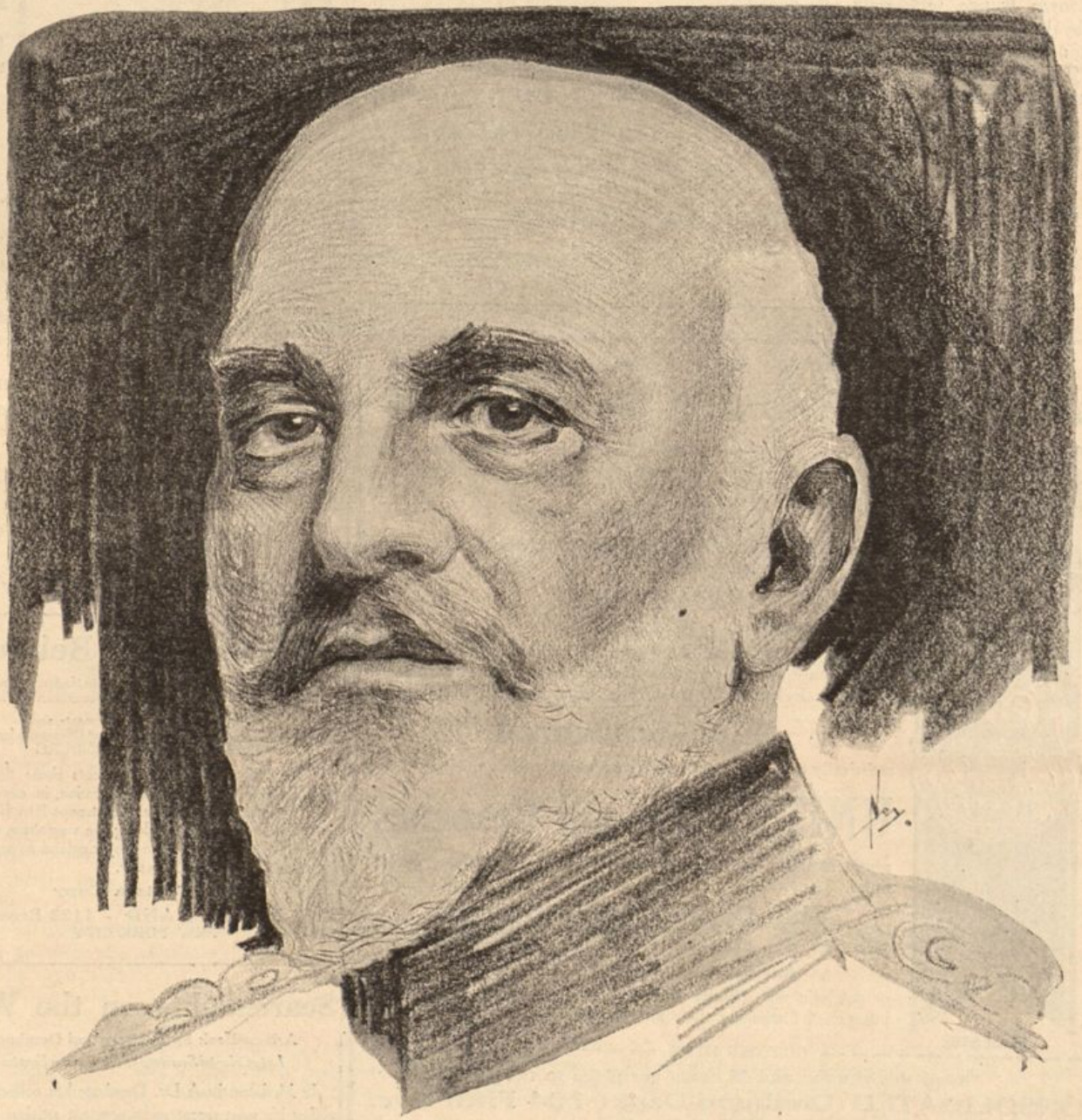

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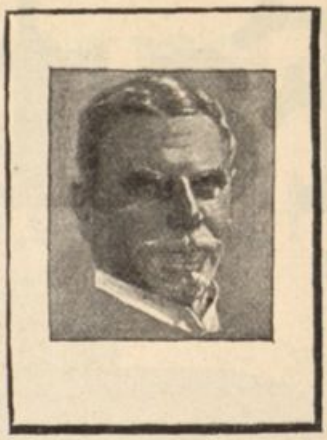

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THE SUPREME CRIME OF ENGLAND

By Basanta Koomar Roy

(There is revolution in India. The British-controlled cables and press bureaus give but guarded hints of what is going on there; but latest advices from Delhi indicate that there is a revolt against the terrible conditions which Mr. Roy, a distinguished Hindoo writer and friend of Rabindranath Tagore, describes in the following article. In a recent lecture on India Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, practically substantiated all the charges contained in Mr. Roy's indictment of English rule.)

We were driving fast along the Michigan Avenue of Chicago, one sunny morning last February—Mr. William Butler Yeats and myself. Mr. Yeats was asking me questions on Tagore and India just as fast as he could. In course of that conversation, he told me how several years ago, on a previous visit to America, he was, after a speech, asked the following question by a gentleman in New York: "Why, don't you think, Mr. Yeats, that Ireland ought to be proud to belong to the British empire?" The Irish poet told me that his reply was: "No one ever particularly enjoys living in a harem."

If Ireland cannot enjoy living in the harem of the British empire, much less can caste-ridden India enjoy living in such a mixed harem. And the signs are in evidence that her spirit has already revolted against such a life. Even such cool-headed, though not always sagacious, a statesman as Lord Morley has been constrained to admit this in his "Nineteenth Century and After". "All will agree, that whatever the proportions, depth and vitality of unrest (in India) it is in spirit near enough downright revolt to deserve attention."

The spirit of revolt against British rule in India is increasing every day. And now, if taking advantage of England's war in Europe, India declares her independence and takes up arms for a bloody revolution, we may be sorry for many reasons, but shall not be surprised in the least.

Whether British rule in India has been a success or a failure, has been a theme of animated discussion ever since that country came under British domination. The reactionaries of all lands have nothing but unstinted praise for the present state of affairs, whereas the reformers and well-wishers of human progress wish for a better state of affairs than that which prevails there at present.

The success or failure of a government is to be judged by what it has done for the advancement of education of the governed, by what it has done for the elevation of their economic status, and by what it has contributed towards the ripening and perfection of their political institutions.

Judged by these standards, the British rule in India has been a signal failure, as it was in the North American colonies before the Liberty Bell rang. And to substantiate this statement, we here intend to submit facts to the candid world.

Take education. There is no country on the face of the earth where education has "an earlier origin or exercised such a lasting influence as in India," to use the words of Mr. Chamberlain, author of "History of Education in India." According to British reports, in pre-British days "every village in India had its school for reading, writing and arithmetic." There were state-supported universities where as high as ten thousand students received education, were fed, clothed and entirely supported by the state. But according to British figures again, to-day "there are no schools in four villages out of five," though 90 per cent. of the people live in villages and the children are hungry to go to school. Primary education is neither free nor compulsory, but instead, the government is bent on raising the fees. The British-Indian government opposes popular demand for education with all possible illogical logic. They even go so far as to claim that education is not good for the people of India. Not long ago the cities of Bombay and Lahore proposed to tax themselves for the establishment of free public schools, but the government rejected the proposal as absurd. Two years ago, the Honorable Mr. Gokhale introduced his Primary Education Bill in the viceroy's council, providing for primary schools in India, and gradually to make them free. He even advocated fresh taxation for this purpose, if necessary. But the benevolent government did not even allow the bill to be referred to a committee for expert consideration, and this when eighty children of school age out of a hundred are growing up without any schooling at all. While, on the other hand, their Highnesses, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharaja of Travancore and many others have introduced free primary schools in their states, and some have made attendance compulsory as well.

India is in dire need of scientific and industrial education, and those are the things that the British-Indian government discourages the most. Eighty per cent. of India's population are dependent on farming, but there is not one agricultural school or college accessible to the farmers. Unlike King George, who during his last visit to India made a "gift" of $1,666,666 for the "advancement of popular education," but said that the money was to be paid from the revenues of India, yes unlike His Most Gracious Majesty, Mr. Phipps of Pittsburgh, during his travels in India, made a gift of $150,000 from his own pocket for agricultural improvement in India. Just think of it, an American gentleman giving money to the British government for the improvement of Indian agriculture! In connection with King George's "gift," it may be mentioned by the way, that his grandmother, Queen Victoria of blessed memory, bought the Indian empire from the East India Company, but India furnished the purchase money. So these kinds of "gifts" and "purchases" are hereditary in the English royal family. America acted differently in the Philippines.

In forty-five years the Japanese have educated about 95 per cent. of her people; in forty years, the Americans have educated more than 65 per cent. of the negroes, whereas in India, after one hundred and fifty years of British rule, ninety men and less than ninety-nine women out of a hundred are unable to read and write.

From this it is obvious that England's educational policy in

India is to doom the people to the economic and political servitude that emanates from ignorance.

Economically, India was the richest country in the world in by-gone days. Her wealth aroused the cupidity of many conquerors from Europe and Asia. But to-day, she is the poorest country in the world. The industries that were the sources of her fabulous wealth and prosperity have been ruined outright by the unjust laws passed by the British Parliament. Just think of the import duty ranging from 6 to 600 per cent. ad valorem, English goods were thrust upon India without paying any duty. This was not all, they even levied a domestic revenue of 10 to 20 per cent on 235 commodities manufactured in India. By these and innumerable other "atrocious" means, England "strangled to death the industries with which she could not compete on equal terms," as says professor H. H. Wilson, in James Mill's "History of India." When the strangulation was complete, England became a "free-trading" country, for it was to her advantage to be that way. Even to-day, our cotton mills at home have to pay an internal tax of 3½ per cent. for the crime of producing cotton goods in our own country.

This artificial dislocation of our industrial life drove millions of artisans and craftsmen to farming, without training, without equipment on a "land impoverished by over cropping" to use the words of Sir Henry Cotton.

The British government is the "paramount landlord" in India; and this alien and absentee landlord is playing ducks-and-drakes with the lives of more than one-sixth the total population of the globe by its capriciously cruel land-revenue system that, on account of its ruthless rack-renting, keeps the poor farmers starving even in fat years.

The English people are being smothered under a heavy burden of taxation to supply money for spread-eagle imperialism and a savage naval program. But according to Sir William Digby, an eminent authority on Indian economics, the people of India are taxed three times higher than the English and four times higher than the Scotch. Salt, a government monoply, is taxed 1,000 per cent., that is, for a cent's worth of salt, His Most Gracious Majesty's Indian subjects have to pay a tax of ten cents for the permission to use it. And both men and cattle suffer for lack of proper amount of salt in their systems.

The gold, coal, mica, manganese and other mines are being worked in the country by foreign adventurers. The high and lucrative positions in the civil and military services are almost monopolized by the British. Out of 1,064 high officials in the Indian civil service, 1,000 are British and the remaining 64 are children of the soil. And to enter the civil service of their own country, the Hindusthanees have to go to England to pass an examination in most of the subjects that are not at all necessary to govern India—subjects like Latin and Greek. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch thus deplores this absurd system in his "Currents in the Far East." "Such a decapitation of an entire people is a great sacrifice to impose, even in return for the blessings of peace and efficient policing of the country. The continuance of this policy would mean either the total destruction and degradation of Indian national life, or the end of the British *Raj*."

Year in and year out, $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 of India's economic life-blood are being pumped out of the country to fertilize English soil. Sir William Digby has proved in his "Prosperous British India" that the average daily income of the Hindusthanees was four cents in 1850, three cents in 1880, and it came down to a cent and a half in 1901, and the conditions have certainly grown worse in 1914.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan, on his return from India, wrote a paper on the "British Rule in India," in which he said: "While the Briton has boasted of bringing peace to the living, he has led millions to the peace of the grave; while he has dwelt upon order established between warring troops, he has impoverished the country by legalized pillage. Pillage is a strong word, but no refinement of language can purge the present system of its iniquity." And the British government has replied to this honest statement of historic facts by proscribing this pamphlet of twelve pages in India. It is a crime to mail a copy of it to India, or to have it in an Indian home.

On face of this kind of "legalized pillage," it is no wonder that India, where once health and plenty reigned, is now the very abode of endemic plague, and a perfect asylum of chronic famine, starvation and death.

People all over the world stagger at the barbarous butchery of war, but what is war compared to famines in India! In all the wars of the world in its bloodiest century, the nineteenth, there were killed five millions. In the same hundred years there were assassinated in India by "tax-created poverty and poverty-created famine" not less than 33,000,000 of human beings.

"If blood be the price of England's rule,
Lord God, we have paid in full."

When we come to the political problem, we touch the very crux of the British-Indian problem. Politics in India, as in America, or anywhere else, is never an end in itself. It is just a means for social, educational and economic betterment. It is the pivot on which these problems turn. It is the power to make laws to better conditions that the Hindusthenees lack, and are crying and reaching out for. The British Parliament is the final arbiter of India's domestic and foreign affairs, and not a single member of that body represents India. The North American colonists declared in 1764: "If we are not represented, we are slaves," and the teeming millions of Hindusthan today are slaves—slaves in the land of their birth. Like slaves, they are made to obey at the point of the baton or the bayonet, the laws in the making of which they have no voice.

There are some Indian members in the Viceroy's legislative council, but in any measure that is calculated to do lasting good to the people of the country, they are invariably over-ridden by the "official majority." In matters of finance and the governmental policy of their own country, the people have no control.

"Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs but to pay and die."

So the cry that is rending the Indian firmament to-day is *Swaraj* (Home Rule). This "India for the Indians" movement is spreading like a prairie fire throughout the length and breadth of that vast country of inflammable material. But the British government is doing everything in its power to nip the movement in the bud. They make it a crime for the people to read or sing their national anthems; a crime for a teacher or a professor to discuss Indian politics or economics; a crime for educators and students to be present or take part in industrial reform meetings; a crime for twenty men or women to meet in public or in a private home to discuss politics without seven days' notice, and permission of the autocrats, and these meetings can rarely be held after sunset; a crime for an editor to criticise the Russian methods of British government that are Russianizing even the proverbially harmless Hindus. Our printing-presses are being indiscriminately confiscated, and our editors have been imprisoned, in hundreds. The aggregate number of years for which our leaders—lawyers, doctors, editors, bankers, teachers, merchants—have been imprisoned for the crime of patriotism will extend over more than three centuries and a half. In the trials of the so-called political "criminals," or "patriots" as the people call them, the common privilege of engaging lawyers and calling witnesses to defend them is denied whenever desired by the government, and that according to "law" passed by "constituted authority."

They have deported our leaders, and at any moment may deport some more, for there is such a "law," without giving them

even the semblance of a sham trial of a British criminal court in India. They are devising most effective means to prevent our students from going to Europe and America for scientific education. They are proscribing dramas in our theatres if these, in any way, depict anything of India's past greatness. They are saddling special police forces, or armed soldiers in the remotest villages to terrorize the people into buying English goods, if the people show the least proclivity to purchase only their home-made articles. They have disarmed the entire people who are thus not even able to protect themselves from attacks of ferocious tigers and poisonous cobras. They are snatching away the pictures of our leaders from the dwellings and public buildings. They are searching houses in thousands and are thus polluting the sanctity of our homes. They outrage our women in railway trains and escape punishment. They are daily kicking coolies to death, but go with impunity. They are introducing false reforms to hoodwink the people so that they may tighten the chains of slavery by widening the gulf between the different sects and creeds of India which the people are striving to bridge.

These are but a scant few of England's acts of lawful lawlessness perpetrated in India in the name of "peace," "order," and what the ignoble imperialists of all countries are so fond of chattering about, "civilization."

In short, the history of British rule in India has been a history of repeated insults, "injuries and usurpations, all having a direct object, the establishment of an absolute Tyranny" for the unbridled exploitation of a rich country peopled by a peace-loving people.

But at last, thanks to British tyranny, India is rising from the lethargy of her bondage. Yes, she is rising to spurn the name of "slave."

The program before the patriotic reformers is social reform, economic readjustment and political reconstruction. The British Manchus can no more check the consummation of these ideals than they can change the orbit of the earth. We may assure the disembodied spirit of the noblest American of them all, that "the government of the people, by the people and for the people" shall not perish forever in India.

If, during the present crisis, British statesmanship fails to tackle the Indian problem in the same spirit as they have done in Canada, or in South Africa, then, judging by the intense and deep-seated discontent, we feel that the history of the thirteen North American colonies will repeat itself in distant India.

And when the United States of India will be born, she, with her rejuvenated energies, will be an asset to humanity; and England will be liberated from the bondage of imperialism, and thus she will be able to ripen her own democratic institutions for the enrichment of national and international idealism.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF GERMAN AGRICULTURE

By Frank Koester, Consulting Engineer

Author of "Modern City Planning and Maintenance," "Hydroelectric Developments and Engineering," "The Price of Inefficiency," Etc.

(In the production of potatoes Germany leads the world; in the production of beet sugar Germany is first. Her live stock is the finest in the world; her forests are models for spendthrift nations and she raises proportionally more wheat than the United States, although in area she is but ⅙ the size of Texas. Intensive farming, scientific agriculture, modern mechanical devices to alleviate the work of the tillers of the soil are characteristic phases of Teutonic progress. In the following article Mr. Frank Koester brilliantly discusses these subjects and other subsidiary topics. Mr. Koester's next contribution will deal with the German Co-operative Spirit.)

WITHIN a generation, agriculture, the primary art of humanity, has had its processes improved more than in all the thousands of years that went before. The tiller of the soil is gradually straightening his back and becoming not merely a human work-horse, but a man among men, an operator of mechanism and a favored beneficiary of the discoveries of science.

In agricultural progress as in other industrial progress Germany has blazed the way.

Applied Agriculture

Her scientists, chemists and inventors have applied themselves to the problems of agriculutre with no less zest than to those of mechanics and manufacture. These activities have taken four principal directions: the improvement of the fertility of the soil; the improvement of species by selection and special cultivation; the reduction of the amount of labor necessary to sow and harvest the crops, and the utilization of the entire yield in one form or another, particularly in the form of by-products, that is, the putting to some useful purpose of materials that formerly went to waste.

In addition to the technical phases of agriculture, Germany has considered the commercial side and has facilitated the work of the farmer by supplying necessary capital and by providing facilities for marketing of crops. The result is that in all respects the German farmer is in advance of his contemporaries in other countries, and in spite of the poorer quality of his soil produces larger yields at greater profit, and this in the face of competition from the virgin lands of the United States and Russia.

The enormous advances which Germany has made in agriculture may be appreciated when the fact is known that within thirty years her total yield of wheat has been increased 57% and other important crops from 50 to 80% without any material increase of acreage and without any increase in the number of her inhabitants devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits.

The whole increase of her population has thus been able to devote itself to other pursuits, which would not have been the case had the existing conditions of agricultural industry not been improved.

The Enormous Value of Germany's Harvests

The great chemical and manufacturing enterprises of Germany have somewhat obscured the thriving condition of her agriculture. Germany is the third of the agricultural countries of the world. Russia produces only a little more than twice as much wheat and rye and the United States hardly any more than Germany, while Germany produces 50% more than either France or Austria, the next in order. Practically the same ratio obtains for barley and oats. In the production of potatoes Germany leads the world, with 10% more than Russia, twice as much as Austria, three times as much as France and five times as much as the United States. Germany produces over 35,000,000 tons of potatoes while Russia's production of wheat is only about 31,000,000 tons. The significance of this vast yield may be appreciated when it is understood that potato flour is a great market staple, while alcohol from potatoes also occupies an important place in industry.

As a war measure the German government has made a regulation that 10 to 15% of potato flour is to be mixed with other flour in the making of bread. The result has been not only to reduce the cost of bread but also to improve its quality. Germany maintains some 500 drying plants to preserve potatoes instead of storing same in silos or bins. When put into bins for storage, their value shrinks 10% which would mean a total loss or $25,000,000 annually.

The process of preserving potatoes is washing, drying, peeling and cutting and again drying, and the product is finally placed on the market in the form of potato flakes. The prices vary from 1½ to 1¾ cents per pound.

A large part of the German potato yield is converted into the so-called potato flour, and sold at retail in the groceries throughout Europe for cooking purposes. There is also a flour produced by grinding and bolting dried potatoes, but this, however, is a comparatively new product.

The Beet Sugar Industry

Germany leads the world in beet sugar production. Her scientists were the discoverers of the possibility of producing sugar from beets and she has always been far in the lead in this field.

She produces about two and a half million tons of beet sugar annually or over 75 pounds per capita for her 67,000,000 population. Russia is second in beet sugar production with a million and three-quarter tons, while the United States produces but half a million tons. In forty years the beet sugar manufacturing processes and the improvements in beet culture have doubled the yield of sugar per pound of beets, while the crop is 50% greater in tonnage per acre.

In live stock Germany has made substantial progress but rather in quality than in quantity, as she has found it more profitable to devote land to crops than to pasturage for animals.

Utilizing German Soil

A comparison of the purposes for which lands are utilized in Germany, Great Britain and France is interesting in this respect. To crops and vineyards Germany devotes 48% of her acreage, Great Britain 24% and France 59%. To meadows and pasturage, Germany 16%, Great Britain 53% and France 10%; to forests, Germany 25%, Great Britain 4% and France 15%. Germany has only 9% of unproductive land while Great Britain has 18% and France 14%.

The great proportion of Great Britain's pasture land is accounted for by the fact that she has some 26,000,000 head of sheep or four times the number of Germany, which, however, has almost as many hogs as Great Britain has sheep. In cattle, Germany has three times the number of Great Britain. These animals, however, are largely used in the production of dairy products in which Germany has made great progress, especially in the manufacture of specialized products such as tropin somatose, nutrose plasmin, santogen, eukasin, roborat and the like, which are largely dairy products and which command high prices and represent still another form of the policy of Germany before referred to, that of turning a raw material of low value into a finished product of high value.

The Use of Fertilizer in German Agriculture

A striking feature of Germany's agricultural policy is seen in the use of fertilizer. Germany uses more potash salts than does the rest of the world combined.

On the basis of cultivated acreage the use of potash salts is in about the following proportion: France, 8; United States, 14; Great Britain, 20; and Germany, 120. The increase in the use of Chile saltpeter throughout the world in thirty years to 1910 was from 230 to 2,274 thousand tons. Germany's use of it increased from 55 to 750 thousand tons per annum, a vastly more rapid increase than that of the rest of the world.

It will thus be seen that Germany is not growing crops in the sense that crops are grown on the virgin soils of the United States and Russia, which are year by year becoming impoverished, but she is actually manufacturing crops, using the soil only as a container for the fertilizing products which nature transforms into vegetation. Her position is, therefore, secure and she can continue indefinitely to produce as she is doing at present, while other countries must eventually increase the use of fertilizer and restore their wasted lands at great cost, and thus reduce the profits from their crops.

German Wheat in Comparison

In yield per acre of wheat Germany stands at the head, the ratio being about as follows: Russia 4; United States, 8; France, 13; Austria, 14; and Germany, 20. In yield per acre of potatoes the ratio is United States, 54; Russia, 70; France, 74; Austria, 92; and Germany, 103.

Russia with her great acreage and with the same agricultural efficiency would produce ten times as much wheat as Germany, instead of only about twice as much, while the United States would produce three times as much instead of being only slightly in the lead. When it is remembered that Germany is only about four-fifths the size of Texas, the comparison with the United States is seen to be the more startling. It is only fair to remember, however, that the United States devotes a large acreage to cotton and corn which are not produced at all in Germany.

On the other hand, 25% of Germany consists of forest lands, while only 4% of Great Britain and 15% of France is similarly used.

Real Forest Conservation

Forests are ordinarily regarded as an unproductive or comparatively unproductive crop, but with German methods, her forest industry is a most important and profitable one.

She is not diminishing her forest acreage but proposes to retain it as it is. About half her forests belong to the states and municipalities as pointed out in a previous chapter, and timber is regularly harvested.

Enough trees, however, are planted to keep up the supply so that she is not despoiled of her forests as the United States has been and her lumber is not sold at the plunderer's price which obtains in the United States, but which will soon cease as our forests are largely exhausted. Germany's forests are valued at 2,500 millions of dollars, and they yield a revenue of about three and one-half per cent. on this valuation. Forest culture is highly developed and her forests are guarded not only against spoliation but against forest fires, there being a well-perfected organization and method of fighting forest fires in which the military takes an active part.

German Agriculture in the Hands of the Small Farmer

German agriculture is chiefly in the hands of peasant farmers and of farmers of the middle class. Of her 5,500,000 farmers over three millions have farms of five acres or less, while some two millions have farms of from five to fifty acres. Some 275,000 own farms of from 50 to 250 acres and only 25,000 have farms of over 250 acres in extent. Of the total acreage, the peasant farmers hold about 6%, the next class 38%, the farmers of from 50 to 250 acres 30%, and the large estates 25%.

The distribution of land is thus on a more equitable basis than in other countries, as the small farmers are for the most part engaged in highly specialized gardening and small fruit raising and have sufficient land for their purposes, while the larger estates include much forest land.

The general tendency is for farms to become smaller in size, so that in agriculture Germany is not a country for the land monopolist.

In addition to the owners of lands there are large classes of tenant farmers, both private tenants and tenants of crown lands and other large holdings, and free laborers who form a floating supply moving from one part of the country to the other as the demand arises, but these classes do not differ in a social sense very much from the owners of the land.

The great demands of manufacturing industry have, however, produced a scarcity of farm labor in Germany as in other countries so that had it not been for her intensive system, resulting in increased production without increase in the actual number of farm laborers, Germany would have been in a far less favorable position than she is to-day.

Instruction for All

Instruction in agricultural pursuits is afforded all classes of agriculturists from the laborer to the manager of a large estate. Germany has 250 training schools and eight agricultural universities, attended by 13,000 pupils in the training schools and 2,000 in the universities, and in addition she has 4,500 schools devoted to evening instruction, attended by 75,000 pupils. It is through these agencies that the leaven of science finds its way into the agricultural loaf and keeps her practice abreast of the latest discoveries.

In this brief sketch of the enormous agricultural industry of Germany only the leading factors can be touched upon. Every paragraph is indeed, but a slight summary of volumes which could be written on German scientific agriculture.

Only a few lines can be devoted to the commercial organization of agriculture, though this organization has a tremendous practical effect. There are in Germany upwards of 16,000 savings and loan associations, 3,500 dairy associations, 2,500 purchasing societies and 3,000 other societies, or over 25,000 in all, devoted to promotion of the interests of farmers. These societies vary in numbers from small groups up to 15,000 members. These are inter-connected by central societies, state societies and finally center in the German Board of Agriculture for the whole empire.

These societies assist the farmer in every possible way, technically, in disseminating knowledge of all kinds; commercially, in purchasing his supplies, in lending him money on his growing crops and otherwise, in taking his products off his hands as rapidly as they are ready for market, in marketing them, in manufacturing them into higher forms, in disposing of by-products; and sociologically, in improving his opportunities for recreation and advancement in all ways.

The Work of the Co-operative Societies

They are all mostly of a co-operative nature and the middleman being eliminated, they secure for the farmer the most for his money and the most money for his crops, as they not only pay him the full prices to which he is entitled but if profits accrue, from whatever activities, they are distributed in the form of dividends.

Such societies and organizations enable the farmers in a neighborhood to purchase expensive machinery such as electric plows and harvesting and threshing machinery. Such machinery is used in common and thus at the lowest possible expense the greatest possible results are accomplished. Electric plowing, which means plowing on a large scale cheaply, has been a feature of German agriculture for fifteen years, but no electric plow has yet turned a furrow in the United States.

The use of power machinery is further encouraged by certain societies and by the government by the erection of power plants utilizing waterfalls. Current so generated is distributed over wide areas and sold cheaply, and if any profit is made; dividends are paid to the members of the association. Farmers thus have their power, light and heat at cost when within reach of such a plant. This is a great advantage and enables crops to be produced with the minimum of expense.

This provision of cheap current enables the installation of narrow gauge tracks, which are very numerous on German farms, especially the larger estates, and along routes to marketing centers. A cheap, rapid and convenient form of transportation is thus supplied, saving the farmers the great expense of hauling their products to market over the roads, as is done in most countries.

Scientific Farming an Industry

As has been noted, German agriculture is really a manufacturing industry of a highly specialized kind. The government has co-operated with the farmers in every possible way and the farmers have taken advantage of all the opportunities afforded, so that the calling of the agriculturist is not a makeshift device of a man tied down to the soil, but the vocation of specialists engaged in a highly profitable, prosperous and useful occupation.

The prosperity of agricultural life reflects itself socially, and the close contact of neighbors and the ease of transportation eliminates the isolation of farm life and renders it far more attractive than farm life in other countries if it indeed does not put it on a par with the enjoyments of city life.

Other nations have much to learn from Germany's agricultural progress, and the comparison which was drawn in the opening article of this series between the German as a tiller of a barren soil and the American as the tiller of a rich soil gradually becoming impoverished while the other becomes rich, will be seen to be not merely illustrative but an absolute statement of fact.

BERLIN SPORT CLUB HOLDS NEW RECORD

Members Win 56 Iron Crosses

(The following report was sent to Mr. Rudolph J. Schaefer of New York by the Secretary of the Berlin Sport Club. It proves that every class in Germany is dedicated to the Great Cause—heart, soul and body. While the English clubmen lounge at ease in their comfortable quarters the German members of similar institutions are at the front heroically struggling for the Fatherland. The following statement graphically comments upon the work and courage of the Berlin Sport Club in the war for civilization.)

THE five months of the war which have just elapsed afford us a conclusive view, in regard to the participation of our members in the present trial for "European championships." There are about 600 of our members in the field, more exactly, 591. As, from the total number of our membership there is first to be deducted 200 Americans, whose membership was secured through your efforts, and principally about 400 pupils, it will be seen that practically all of our sportsmen shouldered arms. However, as about 80 of our pupils went to the colors as volunteers, the result is that all that is left is an approximate number of about 100, partly older and partly such members as are unfit for service at the front. We suffered the first losses in the early weeks of August, and especially our younger members set a splendid example for their comrades. Among others, I will mention the death of Max Hofmann, who died as a young lieutenant, defending his regimental colors, and whose fate will surely also have the sympathy of Americans. He would have been the man, as successor of our famous Hanns Braun (who, I may mention, has joined the Bavarian Aviator Corps as volunteer) to defend the German colors against the best representatives of your country. It was only in June that, during the officers' contests at the Grünewald Stadium, he showed his superiority. Especially our old friend Mr. Lightbody will mourn this hard loss, as he was his best pupil and old comrade. In Fritz Buchholtz, we lost our coming future champion in spear throwing, and in Heinz Hegemann and Hermann "Lerow," proven relay-runners, who are not altogether unknown on the other side of the big pond. Amongst about 100 regular officers of our club who died on the battlefield are First Lieutenant Wenzel, the real founder of the Officers' Department of our club, and Lieutenant von Katzler, the best friend of our "Sport Prince" Friederick Karl. We also lost a good member by the death of Secret Privy Councillor Meyer, of the Colonial Office, who, by his friendship for the B. S. C. showed how the best

circles of Germany are getting more and more interested in athletic sports. Among the other men who died for the Fatherland, and who number already 32, attention must be especially called to the fact that there were so many volunteers among them; more than 300 of our members entered voluntarily into the service to defend the Fatherland.

Regarding the splendid condition of our soldiers, I can refer to the report of the New York *Times'* representative, who, in the month of December, visited the German General von Heeringen at his headquarters. According to the statements of American reporters published on December 30th, the General mentioned as the most remarkable occurrence of all in the course of the various battles, the behavior of the regiments of young German volunteers (exclusively sportsmen, mostly from Berlin Clubs). These young men stormed the first important positions near Langemarck, in Flanders, and withstood the terrible onslaughts near Dixmude, in November, not going into the fray shouting the time-honored hurrah, but singing the soul inspiring song "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles." Not counting our dead and wounded, we lost on those days four of our best members, amongst them the well known author, Alfred Rahn; medium distance runner (holder of the German 500 m. record), Erich Lehmann; and the best high jumper, Karl Schoenberg ("Berne"), who in June, 1914, through his victory in the great run, Potsdam-Berlin, led us again to victory.

The success of our members has been duly recognized. Not less than 56 Iron Crosses, ten of which were of the first class, have been awarded us. You will be glad to know that three gentlemen you have known for a long while have received the cross. Mr. Reichenau is one of the first who received it, as also his younger brother, *Ober-lieutenant von Reichenau,* who as regiment adjutant of his reserve regiment fought in the East and was recently promoted to the rank of Captain. *Carl Diem* also received the Iron Cross for valor shown in storming a French stronghold. He was seriously wounded and after having recovered, he was transferred to the General Staff of the Third Army in Belgium, as assistant to the Commanding Officer. *Joseph Waitzer* was appointed Lieutenant of the Reserve, and he is at the present time lying wounded in Munich. *Dr. Martin Berner* has again returned to the front in the West, as volunteer, after having recovered from a wound in the foot.

Though we may look with pride upon the achievements of our Association in the service of the Fatherland, still we must admit that the financial strain laid upon us is enormous. You know the many great difficulties our beautiful Sport had to contend with, in the old country, the many misunderstandings we encountered and the little assistance we received everywhere. In this very Fall we had decided to carry out some great projects. We had expected to build a large sporting centre with a club house, swimming pool, tennis courts, hockey and football grounds after American fashion; we were supported by some wealthy patrons, as well as by the Prussian Diet in our efforts to secure a suitable site near the Grünewald Stadium, but, unfortunately the war broke out suddenly and we were unable to carry out our intention. For the present we cannot count on carrying out our plans, as we must do our best possible to maintain our Association for the younger members. The proof of the fact that we are successful in sports is shown by the results obtained by, and the superiority of, our Hockey team, which, though composed of pupils, were always able to beat the strongest opposing teams with a two-figure gate result! Even in time of peace we are merely dependent on the membership fees, but at present the management of the Club must strain every effort in order to meet a quarterly shortage of over $1,000. We were already very grateful to you in times of peace for the great interest you have shown to our Association, but now we are looking towards our American friends with increased hope and confidence, trusting that after receipt of American annual dues our hard labor will be somewhat relieved.

Perhaps the question may be obvious why we did not report before. In reply to this I may say that up to the beginning of December it was not possible to get a clear view of the conditions facing us. At the time, we received two letters from *Baron de Coubertin, of Paris.* In the first one addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the President of the International Olympic Committee stated very loyally that, according to him, *the present complications arising from the war would be no reason for not holding the Olympic games in Berlin.* In the second letter, addressed to Carl Diem personally, *the President of the French Sporting Associations assured the German Committee of his undiminished esteem,* repeating his official communications, and expressed his desire that all German people with whom he had become acquainted and whom he held in high esteem should live through the hard times of the moment, so that, once the great struggle was over, the mutual work might be continued with the same vigor and success. Though we all applaud this noble sentiment, and agree with it, nevertheless, we have our doubts as to its success. But for this reason we hope that the European war may not affect the pleasant understanding existing between our American sporting friends and ourselves, which was sealed by the negotiations carried on in the Summer at Lyons and Paris, and we still surely expect to receive the visit of our American friends in Berlin in 1916, under the guidance of our proven and trusted friend.

LOMBARD STREET DISHEARTENED

Conservative London Bankers Fear the Future—The "Silver Bullets" of Lloyd George Fall in Enemy's Camp

WHAT do the highly reputed bankers of Lombard Street think of the present financial situation in London? And what are the conditions after seven months of warfare?

The London Merchant Banker has so far enjoyed the world's reputation of being the ablest in the trade. In the banking community of the world he was the ideal, his name meant conservatism, correct banking methods, security, fine knowledge of credits. He had the confidence of the world. In short, he was the world's banker and London was the world's banking center.

British statesmanship, until the beginning of this century, has consistently acted in a manner which made it possible to London and to the London banker, to reach such an exalted position. There has been a decided change since then and matters stand different to-day. The well known accepting banks whose acceptances had a ready market wherever commercial banking methods have penetrated are unable to meet their overdue acceptances, and were it not for the British Government having assumed the guarantee for their final payment to the Bank of England, the accepting bankers would be forced to the wall. The private bankers, however, are not responsible for the situation. The trouble is not from within but from without and is the natural sequence of a policy inaugurated by Edward VII, and since then strictly followed by Grey, Churchill & Company. It is a bitter pill for these private banking houses, to realize their present position.

Foreign capital issues have been prohibited in England and now local and colonial issues require the permission of the Government before they may be placed on the market. All the credit and capital capacity must be held available for national welfare. This is nothing less than an embargo on capital and credit, the free exportation of which made it possible for London to become the financial center of the world. In fact, England's daily bread

depends to a great extent on her ability to export capital and to give credit to foreigners, but at present war advances to France and Russia, and some more to the minor allies must be made. These must be considered first after England's capital requirements have been met. All this money is for destructive purposes, to destroy their cousins on the continent, who have dared to build up a business of their own and assume an importance in the world's affairs! The fact that destroying Germany means also the destruction of England's best customer is of course felt keenly by the conservative and careful London banker. The "plungers," Grey, Churchill & Co., however, think differently and at present control the actions and policies of the bankers.

The London Banker must feel depressed when he realizes that English resources are pooled with those of France and Russia for sheer destructive purposes, and also because the two side-partners have practically no ready cash. He will ask himself—"Are both nations good credit risks?" "What were their respective positions before the war?" And he will remember that France had made advances to the Balkan nations, which, in spite of considerable efforts on the part of the leading bankers, could not be refunded with long time issues. There was the Brazilian loan which had been pending; the Mexican trouble which had interested Paris very much, and above all their large stock of Russian securities, which proved of very doubtful value. Nevertheless, the banker says: I must help finance my allies in order to destroy Germany. France has always been a rich nation and known for her large amounts of ready cash. But what does the Bank of France's statement show? And the London banker examines the most recent statement issued of January 28th. He knows that the Bank of France has been extremely careful not to publish definite reports. Only now and then has the eye of the public been permitted a glance at the status of the institution. This of course is a bad sign. Bankers do not like it. Good items do not require hiding, but here is the statement:

RESOURCES	July 30, 1914	Jan. 2, 1915
Gold	4,141,341	4,233,797
Silver	625,332	365,833
Bills of Exchange:		
Not matured		243,608
Overdue and extended	2,444,204	3,182,430
Advances to the Government	204,989	4,100,000
Advances to Private Individuals		724,802
LIABILITIES		
Outstanding Notes	6,683,184	10,473,536
Due to the Government	382,561	70,584
Current and Check Accounts	947,571	2,378,240
Goldcover of Notes in Percentage	61.9	40.4

The Bank of France has at last succeeded in increasing its gold stock which is now about $14,000,000 above the amount at the outbreak of the war. This is a small increase and does not compare with the amounts accumulated by the Bank of England nor by the Reichbank, but—France must be helped. The note issue of the Bank of France has increased from francs 6,683,000,000 to 10,473,000,000 and the French Government has borrowed from the Bank the amount of 4,100,000,000 francs, whereas on the 30th of July the entire advances made to the public as well as to the Government amounted to only 204,000,000 francs. Furthermore, the Bank of France holds in its portfolio the respectable amount of 3,182,000,000 francs, bills of exchange *overdue*. This is a poor item in any balance sheet. The stock of silver has decreased from 625,000,000 francs to about 365,000,000 francs. On July 30th, 1914, the Bank of France had gold to cover its outstanding notes to 61-9/10%. On January 28th, 1915, the gold cover amounted only to 40-4/10%. This is very bad, especially when the two items, advanced to the Government, 4,100,000,000 and overdue bills of exchanges, 3,182,000,000 are also figured as cover for the outstanding notes.

The artificial ease which was maintained in the Paris discount rate long after the money and credit condition in France had ceased to justify such low discount rates makes the situation much more precarious: Industries and securities prices in France will now be forced abruptly to entirely novel monetary conditions. French Rentes and Russian Government loans were artificially held by low rates for money and these again were held by the famous silver wall around France effectively maintained by means of the 50% overvalued 5 franc silver pieces. "La pauvre France," no doubt she is fighting for her life! What a punishment is in store for her because of her unhappy and short-sighted policy of nourishing the Russian bear and becoming the catspaw for England all "pour la revanche."

After some more reflection the London banker also realizes that the section of France occupied by German troops is the most creative in wealth France possesses, while only about 6% or 7% of the area of France, Rrench writers admit, the same area represents 10% of France's wealth. Practically all coal, iron, steel, cotton, wool and other important industries are at present under German control. It is a bad case—but France must be helped and the London Banker helps.

The other side partner, Russia, is badly in need of cash and is raising money at exorbitant rates. The last Russian Treasury notes in London have been placed on the market on an interest basis exceeding 10% per annum.

The usual market for Russian securities is closed. Paris cannot help in any appreciable measure. It is true that the Bank of France came to the assistance of the Russian Imperial Bank and advanced 500,000,000 francs to meet maturing interest obligations on Russian State bonds. This looks anything but attractive. Neither do such published returns as are available, relative to the status of the Russian Imperial Bank, make the outlook any brighter.

The statement of the Imperial Russian Bank of February 5th shows that the gold reserve has only increased about $15,000,000 since the war started. The notes in circulation have increased by fully $700,000,000 and while the Russian Treasury apparently had a credit with the Russian State Bank of about $300,000,000 in February, 1914, the Russian Government is to-day indebted to the Imperial Bank to the extent of about $450,000,000. The bank note press is working overtime. All this is far from satisfactory. But, the "steam roller" must keep up the steam. Sound business reasoning tells the London Banker that Russia is not to-day a country wherein to invest money. Russia has always been fairly clear of the kind of fuel which is required in order to get up "steam" for the "steam roller." That "steam roller" needs gold, always gold, and a great deal of it. Furthermore, the engineers demand great pay, directly and indirectly. France has been the "gilded fool" as long as her gold qualified her to that title, but now France has been cleaned of the "golden fuel" which was absorbed by the "steam roller" in anticipation of its rolling into Germany and bringing back the two lost provinces. Therefore, there remains London, and London must pay, otherwise the "steam roller" will be minus "steam." The services of Russia are sorely needed in order to save the British Empire, and only money will do it. It looks like throwing good money after bad, but it must be done. Russia must have money and the London Banker hesitatingly participates in the Russian issues at London.

Of course there are other little customers to be taken care of, such as "brave" Servia and "good" Belgium. They all need money, but here the British Government helps directly by means of its own credit.

However, the "silver bullets" of Lloyd George are being fired at a rapid rate, and who knows whether or not the last hundred millions which are to decide the war may not be in the other camp.

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

Edited by
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK
FREDERICK F. SCHRADER

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THE ENGLISH NOTE

IN the British reply of March 13 Sir Edward Grey tells the United States: **"There can be no universal rule based on considerations of morality and humanity."** And this from the Machiavellian statesman who wastes words in recounting evidences of German barbarism in war, about the laying of mines, treatment of prisoners, bombardment of undefended places on the English coast and the dropping of bombs.

Contrary, then, to all "universal rules based on considerations of morality and humanity," England administers another snub to the United States and boldly announces that she intends to paralyze $4,000,000,000 (four thousand millions of dollars) worth of American foreign trade.

Why? Because supplies may reach Germany, and under that defiance of "all considerations of humanity and morality" she purposes to starve all the women, children, old men and invalids in the German Empire.

The seas are hers, and she can do with them as she likes. One international law after another has she violated, set aside her own precedents and added to the contraband list, cottonseed oil and all cottonseed oil products, wool, woolen and worsted yarns, tin, chloride of tin, tin ore, castor oil, paraffin, wax, copper, iodine, lubricants, hides and all kinds of leather suitable for military equipment, ammonia and its salts, aniline and its compounds, etc.

From New Orleans, Savannah, Houston, Port Arthur, Galveston and other Southern ports, the United States has shipped monthly about $1,800,000 worth of cottonseed oil and $2,500,000 worth of cottonseed oil cake and meal alone. At her pleasure England says we cannot ship the products of our farms and plantations because Germany has attacked her with submarines. Truly may we say with Dr. L. S. Rowe, professor of international law in the University of Pennsylvania: "In issuing her orders in Council Great Britain has lost her greatest national opportunity. Instead of giving the world her assurance that she will and would remain the champion of law and order, she has dealt a serious blow to the existing system of international law. The duty of the United States in the present crisis is clear and unmistakable. We owe it not merely to our own natural interests, but to the large interests involved in the maintenance of law, to take a definite stand against this attempt to destroy those principles of international law which have been obtained only after long and arduous struggle."

We see no such protest in the New York press, except in the *American* and *World*. In the absence of its Scotch editor, the Pulitzer paper fairly upheld the American principle of fair trade and an open sea. The rest searched for precedents to justify England and France, as usual betraying the American people in the service of the International Pirate. A different tone pervades the columns of the Washington *Post*:

"Great Britain claims the right to kill American commerce. The United States must deny that claim and totally annul it, even if it must go to war. The American government does not deserve the name, and it does not deserve the respect of the American people, if it will not assert and defend their rights. The sure way to stir up war between this country and Great Britain is to stand by while the British navy kills off American commerce. The people of this nation will reach the point where they will sweep aside the administration that fails to defend them, and they will go to war to protect their right to carry on commerce, which means their right to live."

An equally scathing arraignment of England was telegraphed the Hearst papers by Hearst himself.

We have shown that England's complaint against Germany is unfounded. It was England that first mined the North Sea and practically closed it to commerce. Germany retaliated by carrying the war to the English coast. It used mines and submarines. England has two submarines to Germany's one, but she cannot use them. She dare not. But she turns her cruisers into privateers and terrorizes the ocean routes of neutral traffic, because there the German submarines cannot reach her.

She complains of German mine-laying, yet Amsterdam, under date of March 16, reports that since the outbreak of the war, **375 mines washed ashore on the Dutch coast out of a total of 397 were English mines.** She complains of Germany dropping bombs from aircraft and killing non-combatants, yet on March 19 we read that aviators dropped bombs on Schlettstadt in Alsace, **hitting a lady in a ladies' seminary, killing two children and wounding ten.** She complains of unsportsmanlike warfare, yet as late as March 8 we read of the English steamer *President Bunze* arriving in the harbor of Rotterdam flying the Dutch flag and her own name painted over. As late as March 17 we read the statement of a wounded officer of the German cruiser *Dresden* wired the New York *Times* from Valparaiso:

"Early Sunday morning we were anchored about a third of a mile from the beach with empty coal bunkers, and in view of the superiority of the enemy (three to one—Ed.) the commander ordered us to abandon the ship so that she might be blown up. **While the boats of the *Dresden* were making for the shore, the English opened a violent fire on these boats. Most of the wounded received their injuries in that way. Some English sailors said that their ships kept up a continuous fire, in which all the ships took part."** That is English chivalry—firing on open boats from three warships because deprived of her prey!

She complains that Germany shelled undefended places like Scarborough, Whitby, Yarmouth, etc., yet we have the lie given it by Prof. J. H. Morgan, of University College, London, one of the highest authorities on international law, who, in an article in the London *Daily News* of August 17, disproved this contention and declared the bombardment of such places legitimate:

"Everything depends on what is meant by 'undefended.' **I am afraid London would not be immune,** nor would Weymouth, nor would Tynemouth. A place is not necessarily 'undefended' merely because it is not fortified. If it contains a depot of arms, a naval or military establishment, or even workshops or plant utilizable for military purposes its immunity is at an end."

The reply of England is one web of deceits and subterfuges. Sir Edward Grey is not aware that independent American investigations have long disproved the charges contained in his note to the State Department. He thinks he controls the news channels and we are in ignorance of the truth. But he misjudges the temper of the American people. They will be heard from sooner or later.

NEUTRALITY AND PUBLIC OPINION

By Edmund von Mach, Author of "What Germany Wants"

CORRECT neutrality like orthodoxy, that is correct doctrine, is elusive. People are apt to feel that their own religious beliefs are orthodox, and all others heterodox, or heretic. In the same way they are tempted to call neutral what favors the belligerents with whom they are in sympathy, and unneutral what inures to the benefit of the other side.

The case is even more complicated at present, because America's geographical position renders it unlikely that questions of neutrality should arise in regard to the conduct of the war on land. On the sea, however, England is by far the stronger, and it is the stronger always who gains by infringing the rights of neutrals.

It has been a popular notion that the rights of neutrals are privileges which may be waived. On the contrary, they are duties which can only be shirked to the disadvantage of the innocent belligerent. By not insisting upon its rights a "neutral" State becomes a participant. In the present contingency an overwhelming majority of the American people wish to avoid this. It is therefore the duty of everyone to give the subject serious consideration. Pro-Teutons and pro-Allies alike should approach it in a calmer spirit than has often been the case—and naturally so because there has been until recently no pronouncement on this subject by any great American of undoubted impartiality.

Now, however, a former member of President Taft's cabinet, Hon. Charles Nagel, has placed the results of his researches at the disposal of his fellow-citizens. Under the title of "Neutrality and Public Opinion" he has issued in pamphlet form a speech he delivered in St. Louis on January 23d last. It is a sane and incisive discussion of the subject and will do much to calm the spirits of those pro-Germans who may be tempted to go too far in their demands, while it will open the eyes of the others who have felt inclined to give the subject no thought.

In the very beginning ex-Secretary Nagel takes exception to the statement made by "eminent authority in our nation" that the foreign war does not concern us. "How monstrous a proposition! The foreign war concerns us, not only now in the most material sense, but the consequences of that war, no matter what the result may be, will be of vast significance to this nation for years to come. The mere cutting of communication between Germany and Austria and this country has brought anguish and sorrow to homes here and there, has deprived people here of the privilege of communication, and of the right to give support ofttimes to those nearest and dearest to them. So profoundly are we interested in this means of communication, that its destruction may well present the question of our right to protest, and how the situation is to be remedied. Civilized people are so closely related to-day that the consequences of such a war cannot be escaped by us, privately or officially."

About the exportation of arms Mr. Nagel has this to say: "It is urged that the United States should not permit the sale of arms and ammunition to belligerents, and that contention has been presented from several points of view. It has been said that we are not neutral if we sell arms under existing conditions, because one belligerent is in a position to prevent similar delivery of arms to other belligerents, and therefore, enjoys an advantage. As one citizen, I am bound to say that I cannot follow that argument. I cannot believe that there is anything in treaties or in international law which prevents citizens of the United States from selling ammunition to any nation that is in a position to obtain and to pay for them. In other words, the choice is not ours. We appear to be willing to sell to any nation; and the circumstances that one can prevent us from selling to another, does not present a question of international law or justice. In my judgment, a mistake is made, when the argument is put upon that ground. As a matter of rights, our manufacturers may sell to whom they please. The fact that they cannot deliver may be their misfortune; and it may be the misfortune of a belligerent people; but it does not present a question of international law. In other words, the question is not one of justice to Germany and Austria, but it is one of self-respect for the United States. The real question is, are we willing to have our manufacturers sell arms and ammunition to any one? In view of all our recommendations for peace treaties, are we prepared to have that traffic continue?"

Other statements which give food for thought are these:

"Our position as a promoter of peace will not be judged by high-sounding treaties, platforms and political speeches, but by the promptness with which we cast our moral declarations into legislative form" (p. 6).

"It should be remembered that international law is now in the making, and that not unlike all other law, it is the growth of conduct. If we stand helplessly by, the leveling process will be downward" (p. 12).

"It is for us to decide whether it is our purpose to permit every doubtful question, in whose answer we are interested, to be settled for us by another power in accordance with the dictates of her immediate necessities" (p. 7).

Concerning the Declaration of London of 1909, which marked a distinct advance in the conduct of maritime warfare, Mr. Nagel has this to say.: "That declaration was signed by the delegate of Great Britain, and the only circumstance that now prevents us from insisting upon that declaration is that it has not been ratified by her. In view of this situation, I submit that there is no more room for discussion about the correctness of the principle. The only point that can be made is that some countries have not formally acceded to the principle, although they have morally satisfied it. That being so, it appears to me that we are unquestionably in a position to say that we propose to have some hand in the formulating of correct international principles—not after the time of their employment has passed—but while they can be invoked by us, and that we should stand upon a decision so reached" (p. 8).

"Another international question is presented, that is, with the respect to the right of belligerents on neutral ships. It may be said that we are not substantially concerned, because we have no ships to speak of to be challenged. But we are profoundly interested in the situation, because it presents a grave principle of international law for the adoption of which we paid a heavy price at the time. . . . If it be contended that our right to protest depends upon present injury suffered by us, then it looks very much as though the law may be changed from time to time so long as there is no neutral country strong enough to assert its rights" (pp. 10, 11).

Mr. Nagel concludes: "Our part may be that of ultimate peacemaker. If that be so, the first condition is an attitude of public and private neutrality. But neutrality does not mean mere acquiescence. It means absolute impartiality between belligerents, and firm insistence upon our own rights."

Deutsches Theater

15. Str. und IRVING PLACE

DIREKTION RUDOLF CHRISTIANS

25., 26., u. 27. Maerz — Abends 8:15
„Immer feste druff"

27. Maerz—Matinee — Nachmittags 2:15
„Der Probepfeil"

28. Maerz — Abends 8:15
„Der Strom"

29. u. 31. Maerz — Abends 8:15
„Immer feste druff"

30. Maerz — Bismarck Feier — Abends 8:15
„Prinz von Homburg"

1. April — Abends 8:15
„Prinz von Homburg"

Der sterbende Soldat

Song for high and low voice, with additional arrangement for Piano Solo

German Words

The song was sung by the New York Arion at the Great Bazaar, during which 1425 copies at 25 cents each were sold by the composer, adding $356 to the grand total.

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and business course; every one of you. Will add 50% to your efficiency and open countless opportunities, sales positions, executive positions, foreman positions, etc., now closed to you. Strictly highclass, yet only $2 for 20 fine booklets. Satisfaction guaranteed, money-back basis. Get this course today for yourself—or son—and give him, or yourself—a chance. Circulars, testimonials, etc., free. Send today.

"Health-Wealth" Pub. House

71 Bennington St. - - Lawrence, Mass.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

and *freight prepaid* on the new 1915 **"RANGER"** bicycle. **Write at once** for our *big catalog* and *special offer*.

Marvelous Improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1915 price offers. You *cannot afford to buy* without getting our *latest propositions*. WRITE TODAY.

Boys, be a **"Rider Agent"** and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our *liberal terms* on a sample to introduce the new **"RANGER."**

TIRES, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line **half usual prices.** Factory prices on Motorcycle and Automobile Supplies.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. A-328, CHICAGO

25 YEAR Guaranteed $25 GOLD WATCH $2.98

$2.98

Gold Dial

Here is that watch you always wanted, sent you at our risk. **Send no money** not even a deposit; just write if you prefer Ladies' or Gents' watch, gold sunburst or fancy dial, open face, plain polished or beautifully engraved hunting case with white enameled dial and we will send this **elegant 25 year guaranteed 1915 thin model watch,** C.O.D. to your Post Office, or for Free Examination and test at your Express Office. If pleased with it and sure it equals a 17 Jewel $25 Gold Watch, pay our Special Sale Price only $2.98 and watch is yours. Write NOW. **Light Watch Co. Dept. N28, Chicago**

NEWS FROM GERMANY

By Louis Viereck, Berlin Correspondent

The Kaiser and His Companions-in-Arms

IT is worth observing, that the rulers of the Allies except the King of Belgium, take good care not to share the sufferings of their armies in the trenches, whereas the German "War Lord," according to the custom established by the old German Kings, has taken part in it since the beginning of the war. At the outset he was almost exclusively in the west; but Warsaw having apparently become the next goal of the war, he now stays mostly in Poland.

It will be easily understood, how inspiring it must be for an army to know that its supreme in command is in its midst, witnessing the heroic deeds done.

The enthusiasm which the presence of the Emperor rouses is further enhanced and the spirits of the troops even greatly heightened by the charming manner in which the Kaiser speaks to his "comrades."

Numerous reports from the theatre of war and from the hospitals praise the personal and sympathetic touch which the Emperor knows how to give to his conversations with the soldiers. Thus the paper *Der Strassenwärter* tells us how, kindly stroking the head of a young wounded Swabian, who gravely told him of his experiences, he comforted him saying, "God helps. He is on our side in East and West. He will help you also, my dear boy."

Upon another time the Emperor, inspecting the battlefield, sees a dying soldier. In the open field he kneels down at his side and prays with him. In a letter, coming from Northern France, a story is told, how the Emperor, when driving to the front, met some wounded soldiers. He stopped at once and talked with the poor fellows. Amongst them was a Bavarian, who had lost both hands. Asked if he had any wish, he answered: "I have no wish now that I have seen our Emperor. But now I'll smoke a pipe." Then the Emperor, taking out his own pipe, filled it and gave it to the soldier.

"Ireland and We"

"IRELAND and We" is the title of a pamphlet by Hans A. Walter, a German refugee from England, whose work has been edited by Arthur Hertz in Munich.

PIANOS-PLAYER PIANOS

Factory to Home

$110.00

BY MY PLAN

of selling direct from factory to home. I can save you from $110 to $200 on my celebrated **Evans Artist Model Pianos.**

Two to Four Years to Pay

The easiest kind of terms, weekly, monthly, quarterly or yearly payments to suit your convenience.

All middlemen, jobbers, dealers and agents profits cut out. No charge for salesroom expense for **my office is in my factory.** These are some of the reasons why I can sell the **Evans Artist Model Pianos** for such little money. Let me send you the other reasons **Write today.**

30 Days Free Trial

We allow all freight charges, let you use the beautiful **Evans Artist Model Piano** for thirty days **free.** If you are not entirely satisfied, we will take it back without any cost to you—you are the sole judge to decide. If you want to keep it, you may do so on our low factory wholesale price on most convenient terms.

Free Music Lessons

To every customer in each locality we will give a two years course of piano instruction **free.** Ask about our insurance plan and our method of saving you money. **Write today.**

F. O. Evans Piano Co.
Dept. 118 Chicago

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

F. O. Evans Piano Co., Dept. 118, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me your wholesale price list and catalogue of the Evans Artist Model Piano

NAME ..... Address ..... Town ..... State .....

LUST'S ORIGINAL and GENUINE WHOLE HEAT BREAD

(Father Kneipp's Schrot-Brot)

and **Whole Wheat Zwieback.** Not made from artificially impoverished white flour, but from the whole natural ground grain, furnishing a distinctly greater amount of nutrition and endurance to the body. It positively prevents constipation and its attending ills.

5 Boxes Zwieback or 7 Loaves of this Famous Bread, express prepaid, for one dollar; or 1 Sample Zwieback or 1 Loaf Bread for 25 cents, postpaid

Ask for Agents' Discounts

Lust's Health Food Bakery

S. E. Cor. 105th St. and Park Ave.

NEW YORK CITY

Blanke's Faust Coffee

ST. LOUIS, MO.

IN ALL SIZE CANS

Different Blends: A, B, C and D, at different prices.

Each the best value at the price.

TO GET RESULTS KEEP ADVERTISING

Advertising Talk—No. 12

When thinking about the best way to secure satisfactory results from advertising, I am often reminded of the minister who preached the same sermon to a new congregation for several consecutive Sundays, and when criticised by the official brethren, said that he was waiting to see some results along the line of the sermon he had preached before he gave them a new one.

If a good many advertisers had the patience and perseverance of this preacher, they would be almost certain to obtain, in the end, results and better value for their money than they sometimes get.

Every man or woman who has made a study of the advertising business, will affirm that the only sure way of gaining worth-while returns from advertising is by keeping everlastingly at it, that is by repeating and repeating from week to week, just as the preacher did his sermon. In monthly magazines, or weekly publications, this road to successful advertising must be followed, perhaps even more closely than in the daily press. Although it holds good all along the line.

With the example of dozens of successful national advertisers, who invariably follow this rule before them, and the word of every trained advertising man to rely upon, it is certainly a mystery why some advertisers will persist in disregarding it, and get cold feet when they put one modest ad in a weekly or magazine, and then decline to continue, "because it don't pay," and turn to some other publication to repeat the process all over again, with, in all probability, equally unsatisfactory results.

While there are exceptions to all rules, largely depending in advertising, on the character of the ad, generally speaking, it is entirely unjust to any publication to judge of its pulling qualities by the results obtained from an ad in only one issue. There is only one fair way to form an estimate, and that is by keeping at it for a definite period.

To illustrate, let us say the first ad paves the way, the second excites interest and attracts real attention, the third pays for the whole lot, while the fourth piles up the profits.

Why not try a little of this accumulative advertising in THE FATHERLAND. Then like the preacher, wait for the results. Your patience will be rewarded by the volume.

We are always glad to advise advertisers regarding the best means of embarking on a worth-while publicity campaign, and if your business is slow, to advertise is the best way to increase profits.

But you have got to keep everlastingly at it.

Our rate is 25 cents an Agate line (14 Agate lines to one inch) for less than one full page. (Page rate $100.00—extra for cover pages.) No advertisements for less than fourteen (14) lines (Agate) accepted for less than four (4) insertions.

Address Advertising Manager

THE FATHERLAND

1123 Broadway, New York

The writer gives us a good picture of Ireland's history, *i.e.*, that chain of plunder, murder, and other abject crimes, committed by England against the "green island" in order to rob this rich country, but more so to prevent the Irish from using the natural advantages of their geographical situation on the most important highway of international commerce and from becoming dangerous competitors of England. The author is right in disapproving of reproaching the Irish for lack of courage, because they do not start a revolt against England. Ireland will fight for her freedom, as soon as there is a chance for throwing off the English yoke, as for instance in case of a German descent upon Ireland, an event that would allow the patriots to organize the revolt on a large scale. The small pamphlet is very timely and will be welcomed by a great many people, desirous of learning the truth about the Irish question.

American Shells Spell Death to Germans

HOW the Americans kill the German soldiers is vividly brought home by the following report to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* from Mannheim.

"Returning from the first trip to the western theatre of war, the hospital train *Augusta Victoria* arrived here, carrying 238 dangerously wounded soldiers. They were taken off at Speyer. According to the statement of the military officer in charge of the train, Captain Trützschler von Falkenstein, 80% of the wounds were caused by shells of American make. Since the middle of December the French are increasingly using American shells. Among them 10% of missfires have been found, whereas the French shells had up to 60%. A report concerning this proof of American 'neutrality' is to be laid before the competent authorities."

What this report says, means that the German losses in this war have lately increased nearly six times, because American hypocritical distortion of the meaning of neutrality allows American shells to be exported for the use of the French. Out of five German soldiers, wounded or killed on the western theatre of war, four on an average must be placed to the account of the disgraceful trade of American armament manufacturers with the Allies, because the shells made by the French armament factories show six times as many missfires as the superior shells of American manufacture. Every dollar coming to America by means of this trade, smells of blood, of German blood sacrificed to American greed at a moment, when the leaders of the nation, turning up the whites of their eyes to God, are praying that he may soon deliver the world from the horrors of this war. Really, it is hard not to write a satire.

EASTER BOCK BEER

WHEN preparing your Easter meals do not forget our most refreshing and nourishing **Easter Bock Beer,** which will give you full satisfaction.

The WILLIAM PETER BREWING CO.
UNION HILL, NEW JERSEY

Pure Honey

Let us send you free our pure product of the bees, 12 pounds of delicious table honey, express prepaid. If you are pleased, send us $2.25 postal order. The above offer is simply to show the confidence we have in our goods. Send postal. Old Farm Address,

GEORGE RAUCH
Orange Mountain Bee Farm
WEST ORANGE, N. J.

SCHLITZ HOTEL

Rates: Single, $1.00 up; Double, $1.50 up
With Bath: Single, $1.50 up; Double, $2.25 up
Ocean Front Rooms for two - - $3.00
" " " " " with Bath 4.00
"Same Rates throughout the Year"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

JOIN THE
German-American Committee
OF THE
Woman's Suffrage Party
HEADQUARTERS
48 East 34th St., New York, N.Y.

ESTABLISHED 1888

VAN BAAR ORCHESTRAS and BANDS

Specialists in Music for Teas, Receptions, Weddings, Dinners, Dances, Cotillons, Horse Shows, Conventions, Fairs, Lawn Fetes, Parades and all Social Functions

The Best Dance and Dinner Music in the World

VAN BAAR AMUSEMENT AGENCY, Inc. GEORGE A. BROWN Manager

Telephone Circle 780 102 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK CITY

CARPETS

Spring is here and it is time when shabby Rugs, worn Curtains and old Linoleums must be replaced. Our well-known firm, in business since 1871, should appeal to every reader of "The Fatherland" as

HEADQUARTERS

for these commodities. Cut out this advertisement and present it to us after purchase. It will be of material benefit to you.

J. H. Tiemeyer CARPET CO.
514 LOCUST STREET
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WISSNER

PLAYER PIANOS

Surpass All Others

in tone, action and workmanship.
Easy to play. Easy Terms.

Headquarters for
VICTOR VICTROLAS
and COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS
Full Line of Records

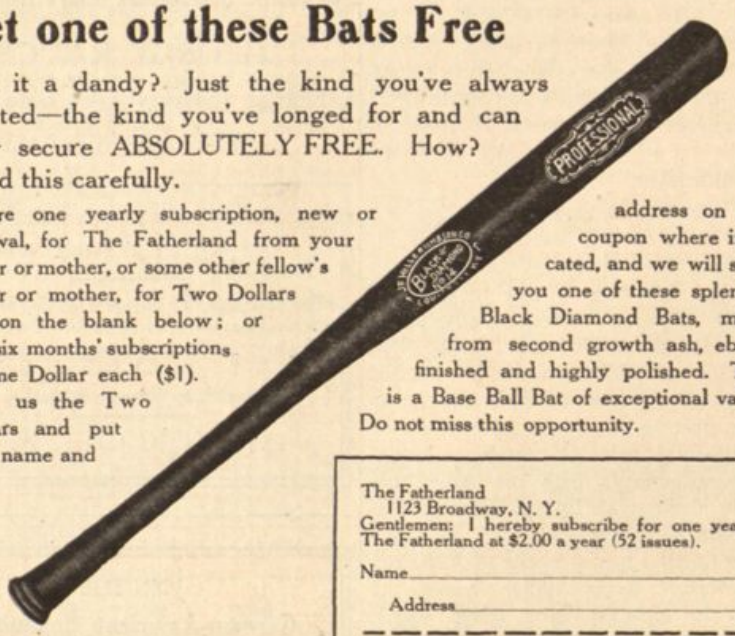
Warerooms:
55-57 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
53 East 34th Street, New York

Are you going to be one of the lucky Boys?

Get one of these Bats Free

Isn't it a dandy? Just the kind you've always wanted—the kind you've longed for and can now secure ABSOLUTELY FREE. How? Read this carefully.

Secure one yearly subscription, new or renewal, for The Fatherland from your father or mother, or some other fellow's father or mother, for Two Dollars ($2) on the blank below; or two six months' subscriptions at One Dollar each ($1). Send us the Two Dollars and put your name and address on the coupon where indicated, and we will send you one of these splendid Black Diamond Bats, made from second growth ash, ebony finished and highly polished. This is a Base Ball Bat of exceptional value. Do not miss this opportunity.



Get one of these bats now at the beginning of the season. This offer is good for a limited time only. So get busy and make sure of yours today.

The Fatherland
1123 Broadway, N. Y.
Gentlemen: I hereby subscribe for one year to The Fatherland at $2.00 a year (52 issues).
Name_____
Address_____

The Fatherland
1123 Broadway, N. Y.
Gentlemen: Please find $2.00 enclosed for the above subscription and send the bat to me.
Name_____
Address_____

WHY THE DARDANELLES CANNOT BE REDUCED

By Zia Mufty Zade Bey

THE newspapers are full of the attack of the allied fleets on the Dardanelles and seem to take pleasure in presenting it as a crushing Ottoman defeat. Moreover, they represent Constantinople as panic stricken, with the Sultan and his government ready to flee or surrender.

In this connection it would be wise to remind the public that the allied fleets have been attacking the Dardanelles since November 5 of last year and thus far have, according to their own official reports, only succeeded in silencing the outer forts. Therefore the great victory claimed by the Allies seems to be greatly exaggerated.

It is well to take into consideration the chain of fortifications lying on both shores of the channel and increasing in power which the Allies will have to silence before even reaching the sea of Marmora.

When the fleets reach this inner sea they will still be confronted by two lines of defense, the first based on Marmora island and the second on Prinkipo island, respectively 100 and fifteen miles from the capital. So even under most advantageous circumstances for them it is presumable that the allied fleets will require at least eighteen more months to find themselves in a position of threatening the city proper of Constantinople, if they ever can do it.

At the time of the German raids on the British coast the Allies, and especially the British press, very actively discredited the ways of warfare adopted by the German navy and did their utmost to stir up the public opinion of the world against their enemies by calling them "women and children killers" and other names.

I have since received from authoritative sources a list of "exploits" accomplished by the allied warships on unfortified ports and villages of the Ottoman empire, and hereby give you the list, without comment, for publication so that the public may judge for itself:

Dec. 1 and 3.—Akabah bombarded by British battleship.

Dec. 15.—British cruiser bombards and destroys villages between Medjel, Jaffa and Gaza.

Dec. 20.—British cruiser *Derwis* (?) bombards Papaz and neighboring villages.

Dec. 21.—Same cruiser bombards Deurt Yol.

Dec. 23.—Same cruiser bombards Youmourtalik and Sarisseki.

Jan. 6 and 7.—Same cruiser bombards coast between Sarisseki and Papaz.

Jan. 5.—British cruiser bombards Karadivar and the coast near Mersine.

The Russian cruiser *Askoid* destroyed Berdj, north of Jaffa.

A French cruiser destroyed Ivasbour, between Jaffa and Caiffa.

Is it justice not to mention the murders committed by the Allies? Is it fair play to let them kill defenseless women and children? And why is there this double standard for the two groups of belligerents?

The Fair Play Library

WHAT GERMANY WANTS
A Reply to Bernhardi and Pan-Germanism
By Edmund von Mach
"This is by far the most persuasive of the Pro-German pleas before the bar of American public opinion."
4th EDITION $1.10 POSTPAID

"TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY FACTS ABOUT THE WAR"
In the words of Prof. Burgess, it should be in the hands of every man, woman and child in the United States. It is representative of all that is best in Germany.
IT COSTS ONLY TEN CENTS

GERMANY'S JUST CAUSE
An Analysis of the Great Crisis by the Leading American Thinkers
This new book cuts deeper into the tremendous issues of the day than anything yet published in America.
PRICE TEN CENTS

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THE WAR
By ERNEST LUDWIG
I. & R. Consul for Austria-Hungary in Cleveland, Ohio, with preface by his excellency
DR. KONSTANTIN THEODOR DUMBA
Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States
This book contains a comprehensive presentation of the political forces and historical developments which led to the initial clash of arms.
PRICE $1.10

THE BRITISH BLACK BOOK
by an American
CONTENTS
The Giant Octopus. England, a Destroyer of Nations. Germany's wonderful Rise and Success, the real Cause for England's present War. The unholiest Conspiracy in History. Honi soit qui mal y pense. The tentacles and ink-sac of the Giant Octopus and how it uses them. The German Emperor, Lord of War or Prince of Peace? German atrocities—"made in England." German Militarism or British Navalism, which is the Menace? Does America need a Third War for Independence?
PRICE $1.00

GERMANY AND THE WAR
By Dr. Bernhard Dernburg
Dr. Dernburg's brilliant articles on the German Cause, which have appeared in the principal publications in the United States, have created a veritable sensation. Never before has a just cause been so ably interpreted. We have collected these powerful statements together in a single volume.
TEN CENTS A COPY

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The reader of this remarkable, frank, earnest and genuine account of the international situation that brought on the war, gets a clearer, more concise explanation of that gigantic diplomatic game which has been going on for years, than from any other source.
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The "White Book" of the Austro-Hungarian Cause
This unique little volume sums up the many and varied causes that precipitated the Dual Monarchy into a war that has become world-wide. It is published by the Austro-Hungarian Consulate of New York.
10 Cents a Copy

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By Dr. Hanns Heinz Ewers
A Volume of Original German Poems
The poems that make up this volume are remarkable for their intensity and color.
Price 25 Cents a Copy

A PLEA FOR MODERATION
(With a New Picture of the Kaiser)
By ANNIE LEMP KONTA
A powerful protest against war. An American woman's appeal to reason. The author of this book witnessed the storm clouds gathering and the conspiracy against Germany break out into a stupendous war. How this war might have been prevented and what can still be done to bring about universal peace, are contained in this interesting and forcible plea.
Price 10 Cents

The Fatherland 1123 Broadway New York City

WAR BOOK BY AN AMERICAN

THIS is but a preliminary notice of an important book on the war just issued by the Chapple Publishing Company of Boston, which has for its author Mr. Robert J. Thompson, who recently resigned as American Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, because of a conflict of views with the State Department. The volume contains 127 pages and sells for $1. It bears the title "England and Germany in the War, Letters to the Department of State," and is "dedicated to those who hold principle above position."

These letters cast a strong light on the attitude of the department presided over by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Thompson, who from all accounts acted with marked satisfaction to thousands of Americans in the city which in a day became the great gateway of the German inundation across the Belgian border, had the best opportunity in the world to observe and form a correct estimate of the true conditions. He was the reliance of the American correspondents and the friend of the distressed American tourists who were caught in the mobilization wheels. He visited the battle fields and the ruined cities, and he heard the testimony in the alleged cases of atrocity from the lips of those who passed through the invasion. He saw no unnecessary cruelties, no wanton destruction. He wrote this to the State Department, and started a series of letters commenting on the events as they developed and as he saw them. He was the only man in the government service in a position to act as an adviser and a moderator.

But his suggestions were not well taken. He received instructions to make neither investigations nor reports on the subject of military reprisals, and rather than submit to being muzzled in the cause of the Allies, did what few political appointees have the courage to do—he resigned.

In Mr. Thompson's book we find the evidence that our government was not interested in the truth about the Belgian atrocities and equally indifferent to advice as to the correct attitude for us as a neutral nation in the conflict. It is a pitiable exhibition of subservience to England and concealed animosity to Germany. Yet Mr. Thompson cannot very well be accused of prejudice. He confesses himself a great lover of France. The great Lafayette monument in Paris, erected upon his initiative, and the high order of the Legion of Honor decoration which has been conferred upon him, attest it. He was two years consul in England. He has not a drop of German blood in his veins. But with him the truth is stronger than self-interest or vanity, and what he has to tell will prove one of the strongest documents pleading for Germany that the war has brought forth. In an early issue we shall go into greater detail.

HINDENBURG IN BRONZE RELIEF

An imperishable memento of a man's imperishable achievements.

For every German home, office or club.

A wall decoration of Voltic bronze (10 inches by 5 inches), the work of a sculptor who has modelled many European celebrities.

Not a small medallion but a pretentious bronze plaque at an unusual price.

Sent to any address in the United States (carefully packed and delivery charges prepaid) for TWO DOLLARS, money-order or draft.

JOS. WEIMER
214 West 109th Street, New York City
An attractive proposition for agents. Write for plan.
For sale in New York City only at
BROWN'S NOVELTY SHOPS
1427 Broadway (at Met. Op. House Bldg.) and 19 W. 42d St.

LANDERZIEHUNGSHEIM
THE INTERLAKEN SCHOOL—ON A FARM
"Summer Camp Session, June 22nd to Sept. 1st.
Next Term, April 1st."
For boys from eight to eighteen. Preparation for Life Certificate admits to American and German universities. Thorough instruction in sciences and languages: small classes, individual work. Quiet life—near woodland and water on eight hundred acre farm. All students work daily in wood and metal shops. They construct buildings, and they share and gain insight into practical work of the farm and school plant. Training for leadership and executive responsibility for sons of business and professional men. German instructors. For information address: Interlaken School, Rolling Prairie, Indiana. La Porte County.

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Appropriate MUSIC furnished for all functions,
DANCES, CONCERTS, DINNERS, etc.
Only Best Talent. Prompt Efficient Service. Prices Reasonable.
Send Postal to
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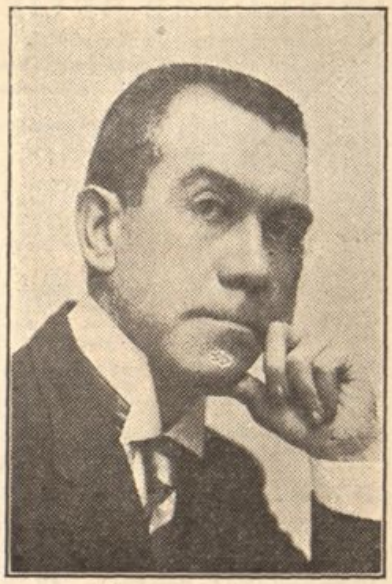
America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Booklet in German or English
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York

A North-German lady, teacher at a private school, wishes to go to the sea shore or mountains during the summer, where she can find pupils to teach German. Best references.
Address Dept. G.
THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, New York City

Handsome Gold Filled Signet Ring Guaranteed for 3 Years. To introduce our bargain sheet of fine gold filled rings, we will send this ring, *any size and initial*, upon receipt of only 10c to help pay advertising. **FREE**
THE AUCTION CO., Dept. 414 Attleboro, Mass.

WAR PROPHECIES—Redding foretold present War—gave exact dates 18 years ago; Claims America soon become involved—every existing Institution swept away like chaff; Makes startling 1915 Predictions founded on Bible Prophecies; Multitudes reading his 216-page book, *"Our Near Future"*; Intensely interesting; Convincing; Creating great sensation. Silk-cloth, postpaid, $1. E. LOOMIS, Station F. 5, New York.



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The King, the Kaiser and Irish Freedom

By JAMES K. McGUIRE

A Powerful and Able Work Supporting Germany
A Terrific Arraignment of England

Dedicated to the Germans in the United States. Read what England ***Has Done*** to Ireland for 700 years. What Germany could do for Ireland

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The True Situation in Ireland, the United States, South America
How England Controls the Ear of the World
The Failure of Army Recruiting in Ireland
What the United States Owes Germany
The Betrayal of Nationalist Ireland for British Offices
British Atrocities in the United States and in Ireland
How England Destroyed Ireland's Commerce and Industries
The Friendships of the Irish for the Germans in America
How English Society Tempts Irish Leaders
Ireland Is Under Martial Law

325 pages, illustrated. $1.35 net. $1.45 post paid

THE FATHERLAND, 1123 Broadway, New York

BE FAIR! TO GERMANY!

EX-CONSUL ROBT. J. THOMPSON'S BOOK ENGLAND AND GERMANY IN THE WAR— LETTERS TO THE DEPARTMENT of STATE

This series of remarkable letters or semi-official dispatches from Mr. Thompson constitute a new and important angle to the great war in Europe. Much has been said and written on the merits of the subject but for Americans we believe this to be the first important and comprehensive digest of the situation offered.

PRICE, POSTPAID, $1.00

Chapple Publishing Company
Limited
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

CHAPPLE PUB. CO., Boston, Mass.
Gentlemen: Enclosed find $1.00 for which please send me Mr. Thompson's book—England and Germany in the War.
Name .....
Address .....

Robt. J. Thompson
American Consul
Aix-la-Chappelle
(Resigned)